

TELEGRAPHIC.

A Father Beaten and His Sons Killed.
GALVESTON, April 28th.—A Walde special
says: John Mitchell was severely beaten and
is two sons shot dead by the Field brothers
last night.

"Government" at Fortress Monroe.
FORTRESS MONROE, April 28th.—The President's Commission on the subject of the Freedmen's Bureau, which was organized by the sea and land forces, and the North American scholarship Louise, from Havana, participated in the meeting.

Storm in Kentucky.
VANEPURE (Ky.), April 28th.—A number of people were hurt and considerable property destroyed by a storm in this county last evening.

Trainload Accident.
NEW LEXINGTON (Va.), April 28th.—By a collision in a tunnel, a passenger train carrying a passenger train and a hand car loaded with section men, two men were fatally injured.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Dr. Lamson's Last Hours.
NEW YORK, April 28th.—The *Herald's* London special has the following on Lamson's last hours: "The death of Dr. Lamson was a tragedy visited him in the agonized cell last night, and Lamson was less agitated than might have been expected. The terrible strain of the last few months having culminated when the House Secretary's decision was made known, he was in a state of complete collapse."

erving himself for the ordeal he has to face. His wife paid him a last visit yesterday. The interview was of a most painful character, but both husband and wife bore it much better than might have been expected. Mrs. Jamson, now that the worst is known, appears to have gained in calmness and self-possession. She was unaccompanied, save by a lady with whom she has been residing some weeks in the north of London. Marwood arrived at the prison yesterday, and passed the night within its precincts. He

inspected all the arrangements for the execution, and pronounced them satisfactory. The convict is confined in one of the northeastern wings of the building, about fifty yards from the permanent scaffold, which is situated on one side of the yard. His grave has been

ready dug close by the scaffold, and is similar to that made use of in Leifroy's case. The convict will have no steps to climb. His body will drop into a deep well. With reference to the convict's written request, that his body may be handed over to the surgeons for dissection, it is probable that no such disposal of the remains will be allowed by the authorities. The actual sentence of the law will be

carried out to the letter. The execution is fixed for 9 A. M., and the inquest for 2 o'clock in the afternoon, before A. G. Howell, Coroner. Immediately after the inquest the body will be interred in the prison grave already prepared.

PACIFIC COAST NEWS.

Mining Strike—Chinaman Killed.

HAILEY (Idaho), April 28th.—A big strike has been made in the Bullion mine at Bullion, six miles west of this city, yesterday—six feet of solid galena in the face of the drift on the 250-foot level.

A Chinese wood-chopper disemboweled a Chinese cook here yesterday.

"The Beautiful" Still Present.

EMIGRANT GAP, April 28th.—The snow is about two and a half feet deep, and the mills cannot start up before May 15th.

Exonerated by the Coroner's Jury.
SAN JOSE, April 28th.—The Coroner's jury, in the investigation of the facts connected with the infant found on Monday in Miss Allison's trunk, rendered a verdict exonerating the young mother from any criminal responsibility for its death. When confined

Miss Allison was alone, and the child died as a natural result of insufficient care. Finding the child dead, the young girl then thought she would hide her shame by placing the child in the trunk. Great sympathy is felt by the entire people of the city for the unfortunate young woman.

A Prisoner's Suicide.
OROVILLE, April 28**b.**—One Beard, living on St. Clair flat, near Cherokee, a few days ago was found seducing a young daughter of Mr. Carroll, a resident of Cherokee. The enraged father gave the man a severe beating.

Yesterday Beard was arrested by Deputy Sheriff Greenland. He was handcuffed, but requested permission to step back into his cabin to obtain a bottle of medicine. Greenland asked Mr. Williams to accompany him, as he was

busy writing a dispatch. A moment later Williams stepped to the door, crying: "Come here, the man is cutting his throat." Green and sprang into the cabin, caught Beard's arm, and the weapon, a sharp knife, fell to the floor. It was too late, however, and the

Mexican Boy Killed.
SAN BERNARDINO, April 28th.—A Mexican arrived in town last night with the information that a Mexican boy, aged about 16 years, had been killed by Indians last Sunday at

Granite Springs, fifty miles beyond Cottonwood station, on the old Panamint road. Deputy Sheriff Intermia left this morning for the Mohave to ascertain the truth or falsity of the statement. Charley Bemis also arrived from the Mohave last night, and

stated that two Mexicans came into Watterman's camp and said that two white men had killed the boy. The white men were seen approaching the Mexican camp, and the boy stepped out to receive them, when they fired, killing him instantly. From the contradic-

ory statements made in regard to the parties who did the killing, a theory is formed that the Mexicans had been up to some mischief, probably stealing horses, and the white men had revenged themselves.

COAST AND STATE.

Stockton proposes to organize a Board of Trade.

Butte City is beginning to complain of

The Laguna de los Osos, near San Luis Obispo, is being drained. This will cost \$1,200, and will render available over 400 acres of the richest of land.

Mr. De Turk, of Bennett Valley, has in his cellar 100,000 gallons of wine and 3,500 gallons of grape brandy. In the bonded warehouse at Santa Rosa are 23,000 gallons of grape brandy, with nearly 8,000 more to

Thirty thousand deer have been killed in the vicinity of Jacksonville, Oregon, during the past year, by hunters for their skins alone. This does not include the number killed by the settlers of the locality.

The Placerville *Democrat* prints reports from various sections of the county, all to the effect that the prospect for an immense crop of grain and fruit were never better.

The yacht Con O'Connor is on the ways at the North Beach shipyard, San Francisco. The skag, which was put on her

Wm. Coombs, a miner at the Idaho mine, near Grass Valley, had his left eye injured

the other day by a piece of flying rock. He was drilling a hole, and a small fragment of quartz struck him in the eye. It is thought the sight has been destroyed.

It is said there is plenty of Government land in Lassen county suitable for farming.

—enough in single tracts for settlements of from five to fifty families. Grain does well; fruit has not been extensively tried; stock does well, if fed in winter. No irrigation is needed. **SICREVO**

The Central California Business Association will hold a camp-meeting in the grove on the north side of Chico, commencing May 18th and continuing over two Sundays. This is an interdenominational meeting, and all persons interested

in the promotion of God's work in the par-
son of sinners and the sanctification of
believers are cordially and earnestly in-
vited to attend.

Meteorological Observations—Taken at Each Station at the Same Moment.

SACRAMENTO, APRIL 29, 1892.—8:00 P. M.

| Place of observation. | Time of day. | Direction of wind. | Force of wind. | State of sky. | State of weather. |
|-----------------------|--------------|--------------------|----------------|---------------|-------------------|
| Olympia. | 30.23.00 | N. E. | Light. | Fair. | Fair. |
| Portland. | 30.21.04 | N. E. | Light. | Fair. | Fair. |
| Bozeman. | 30.16.00 | N. E. | Light. | Fair. | Fair. |
| San Francisco. | 30.06.00 | N. E. | Light. | Fair. | Fair. |
| San Diego. | 29.59.00 | N. W. | Light. | Fair. | Fair. |
| San Jose. | 29.59.00 | N. W. | Light. | Fair. | Fair. |
| San Jose. | 29.59.00 | N. W. | Light. | Fair. | Fair. |
| San Jose. | 29.59.00 | N. W. | Light. | Fair. | Fair. |
| San Jose. | 29.59.00 | N. W. | Light. | Fair. | Fair. |
| San Jose. | 29.59.00 | N. W. | Light. | Fair. | Fair. |

Maximum temperature, 51; minimum, 35. Rain above low-water mark, 20 ft. 4 in. JAMES A. RAYMOND, Sergeant, Signal Corps, U. S. A.

Weather Probabilities.

Washington, April 28th.—Indications for Pacific coast region: Fair weather.

SECOND EDITION.

A second edition of the Record-Union is issued each day at 2 P. M., bringing the Eastern and coast news up to the hour. By this arrangement the Record-Union will present the latest news obtainable at all points east and north of Sacramento.

The regular morning edition of the Record-Union is carried by morning trains, and is ahead of all competitors as far north as Chicago, in the California and Oregon Railroad; west to Benicia, and south to Stockton, and east to Colfax, Folsom and Placerville, and all intermediate places.

UNQUESTIONABLY THE BEST Family paper on the coast is the WEEKLY UNION. The reasons for this assertion may be briefly stated.

It is issued twice each week; in two parts.

Each part is of eight close pages, thus making a paper of sixteen pages.

Its editorial, local and news departments are unequalled for variety, originality and ability.

It has departments especially devoted to the agriculturist, the housewife and the family circle.

Its market reports are full, prompt and reliable.

Its literary department is especially adapted for family reading, the promulgation of pure literature and the cultivation of home talent.

It is a paper that gives the news to its readers fresher, clearer, and in better form than any other weekly.

The religious, dramatic, mechanical, fashion, scientific, art and similar departments are abreast of the latest news, discovery, thought and intelligence of the day.

Many other reasons might be given, but for this time these are sufficient. The WEEKLY UNION is mailed to any address for one year, post-paid, for \$2.50.

THIS MORNING'S NEWS.

In New York Government bonds are quoted at 121 for 4s of 1907; 110 for 4s; 101 for 4s; sterling, 84 7/8; 100 for 4s; 101 for 4s; 101 for 4s.

Silver in London, 52 1/2; consols, 101 1/4; 5 per cent, United States bonds, extended, 101; 4s, 124; 4 1/2, 112 1/2.

In San Francisco gold dollars are quoted at 1 discount to par; Mexican dollars 90/100 cents.

Mining stocks were not so active in San Francisco yesterday morning, and prices were lower all through the list. The decline, however, was small.

The Chinese had passed the Senate yesterday substantially as it came from the House—the fourteenth and fifteenth sections being retained—by a vote of 32 to 15.

An Indian squaw and girl were drowned in the Klamath river, yesterday.

Near San Jose, yesterday, G. H. Gundry shot his daughter three times, inflicting what are believed to be mortal wounds.

Fire at Cleveland.

The steamship Nankin and steamer Clyde collided off Sandy Hook yesterday, badly damaging the latter and sinking the former.

During the past seven days 110 business failures occurred in the United States.

Frank McManus, who brutally assaulted a 4-year-old girl at Minneapolis, Minn., Thursday, was taken from the jail at that place yesterday morning by a mob and hanged to a tree.

Senator Blair will be heard before the House Foreign Affairs Committee Monday, in connection with the Chile-Pera investigation.

The execution of Dr. Lanson took place in London yesterday morning at 9 o'clock.

August Miller was found dead on the beach near Home, Ventura county, yesterday.

Snow is still two and a half feet deep at Emigrant Gap.

A rich mineral strike is reported from Haley, Idaho.

A Chinaman at Haley, Idaho, disemboweled a fellow countryman Thursday.

San Jose, Miss Allison has been exonerated from any criminal intent in the death of her infant.

A woman named Beard, arrested in Butte county for assaulting a young girl, committed suicide Thursday by cutting her throat.

At Waco, Tex., John Mitchell was severely beaten and his two sons killed by the Field brothers.

A storm at Vaneburg, Ky., injured several people and damaged considerable property.

A railroad accident near New Lexington, O., two men were fatally hurt.

Nellie Sheehan died suddenly on Sutter street, San Francisco, yesterday.

In the Dairymple will case at San Rafael, the jury yesterday rendered a verdict sustaining the will, thereby securing to the devise \$50,000.

Karl Gower has resigned the Lord Lieutenantcy of Ireland, and Earl Spencer has been appointed his successor.

Three negroes were hanged at Greenville, S. C., yesterday, for arson.

A steamer sailing on board a picnic excursion exploded her boiler near Kingsville, S. C., yesterday, killing several persons and injuring others.

A boiler explosion at Elkins, N. J., yesterday, two men were killed and several others hurt.

Hon. Charles F. Beattie, a prominent Democratic politician of Oregon, died in Oregon City Thursday.

The surveying party on Santa Oran have been surprised, and forty of them killed and forty wounded.

Eighty members of the Texas Press Association are en route to the Pacific coast on a pleasure trip.

Another disastrous wind, rain and hail storm occurred in Texas last night.

The matter contained upon the inside pages of today's Record-Union will be found to be of an unusually interesting character. The department of Agriculture, a letter from Boston and other matters are given upon the second page.

Upon the third page will be found the "Quiet Hour," etc. The first part of an interesting story is given upon the sixth page, while a letter from Washington and a portrait of the great German statesman, Bismarck, with a brief sketch of his career, will be found upon the seventh page.

CONCERNING the Walden perjury case, described in the Record-Union, together with the story of the house and cattle stealing in interior counties, the Stanislaus News protests that the alleged criminals did not dominate in that county, and denies that they had great influence there, and in hot words flies to defend the honor of that people. Now the Record-Union simply reported what occurred in Court, and what officers of the law discovered. It is no manner of the slightest intimation that the honor of the people of Stanislaus was involved. To feature a cold Court report into a reflection on the people of a county where crime is unheeded, is just a little too much.

By this publication of the Record-Union is not become famous for plain and ornamental reasoning it will not be attributed to any lack of fantastic taste.

"The Devil's last Deal" as a subject of an evening's discourse. The object was undoubtedly to draw a crowd curious to see what was turned for trumps. As to who will "deal" the hand from which Gabriel is to play the last "trump" is evidently reserved for a future discourse.

We spoke facetiously of all the fashion plates of fashion journals presenting countenances on loan forms, but a lady correspondent seriously induces the sentence. In fact the art of drawing lovely and full forms is not treated of by the fashion journals as is needed. The fashion writers and designers evidently never heard of good, solid, substantial, fat women, and forget that they desire to know how best to dress to suit their physique.

This list of real estate transactions in Sonoma county is large, and shows a healthy state of affairs.

RALPH WALDO EMERSON.

Emerson lived so long as almost to have outlived his highest fame. He survived the generation which had accepted his oracular utterances, and he lived far into a new generation, which had other ways of looking at the world, and which was less in sympathy with the Sage of Concord than its predecessor. Yet to those who have familiarized themselves with the intellectual history of the Emerson Period, as it may truly be styled, it will appear very certain that few men have exercised a wider or more wholesome influence upon the American mind than this least systematic of all philosophers. To understand his position and his work at all, however, some reference to the circumstances among which he was placed is necessary. He entered active life at a time when the New England intellect was in a peculiar ferment. The commixture and mutual reaction of the two recent revolutions—that of the Old and that of the New world—had wrought an unexampled impatience with all that savored of stupidity, perversity, superstition and conventionalism. There was in the adolescent Mind of the time and the locality a mighty yearning after Reform in all its multifarious shapes. New England Youth felt that it had a mission; that it was given to it to regenerate the effete old world. All the shackles of social observance were to be thrown off. Everything was to be at once practical and natural. The challenge—*Cui Bono*—was to be put to the most sacred ceremonial. Nothing was to be allowed to continue simply because it had hitherto existed. And out of this hurly-burly of visionary reform the crudest, strangest, most impractical and naive experiments proceeded. The simplicity and the culture of the ancient Greek Republics were to be reproduced. The Arcadian but otherwise impossible union of hard labor and equally hard thinking, was to be established. An era of "plain living and high thinking" was to be inaugurated. The black broth of Lacedaemon was to be made the stimulant of Periclean culture and intellectual power. But unfortunately there was a perilous want of agreement among the new philosophers. They were all reformers, but each thought his own favorite reform the one necessary and urgent measure. And they mistook zeal for liberalism, forgetting that zeal may be as distinguished in the service of the Inquisition as on behalf of Human Rights. In truth they had not recovered from the poison of Rousseau's false sentimentalism and sham philosophy, and so they fell into narrowness, and into a criticism of orthodoxy which was as intolerant as the bigotry it denounced, and into dreams and impracticable ideas of a return to primitive ways, and finally into that disillusionizing waking which ends all such fallacious movements, and recalls the experimenters to sobriety and fact.

Now Emerson found himself in the midst of this intellectual turmoil, and there was a time when he was disposed to let himself float with the stream. He shared the prevailing impatience of old views, of retrospective criticism, which he encountered. He said, about this time, "The foregoing generations beheld God and Nature face to face; we, through their eyes. Why should not we also enjoy an original relation to the universe? Why should not we have a poetry and philosophy of insight and not of tradition, and a religion by revelation to us, and not the history of theirs? * * * The sun shines to-day also. There is new wool and flax in the fields. There are new lands, new men, new thoughts. Let us demand our own works and laws and worship." This does not influence the present generation, but it was as a torch to low men Emerson wrote it, forty years ago. It met the aspirations of that brilliant, eager, sanguine, ambitious throng which was then running over with the promise and potency of all manner of strange reforms. The Channings, Thoreaus, Fullers, Hawthornes, Ripleys, Danas, Dightons, Burtons, Parkers, Curries, and many more whose names have since become familiar in connection with very different occupations, were all seeking ways by which the redemption of the world could be hastened, and all or nearly all believed in the practicability of creating an original philosophy, literature, art, everything. Had Emerson drifted with the current, however, he would have passed out of sight and memory a generation ago. Fortunately his genius was at least as practical as it was philosophical, and he perceived, in good time, the hopelessness of the enterprises upon which so much enthusiasm and energy was being or about to be wasted.

In his lecture on "New England Reformers," he pointed out the fallacies of the new line of criticism and reform. He recognized the crucial defects of the various modifications of the methods of St. Simon, Fourier and Owens, which were then cropping up all over New England. And he says: "The criticism and attack on institutions which we have witnessed has made one thing plain, that society gains nothing whilst a man, 'not himself renovated, attempts to renovate things around him; he has become tediously good in some particular, but 'negligent or narrow in the rest; and 'hypocrisy and vanity are often the disguised result.' There is here a clear and piercing vision and a justly discriminating judgment. And what can be better or more wholesome than this, from the same lecture: 'We wish to escape from subjection, and a sense of inferiority; and we make self-denying ordinances, we drink water, we eat grass, we refuse the laws, we go to jail; it is all in vain; only by 'obedience to his genius; only by the 'freest activity in the way constitutional to him, does an angel seem to arise before a man, and lead him by the hand out of all the wards of the prison.' It was by such utterances that Emerson established over his generation the most precious of influences, and an influence the true nature of which has almost ceased to be apprehended. In these days he is too often dismissed half contemptuously as a transcendentalist who dealt in a misty semi-German metaphysics, and whose secret lay in the fact that the vanity of a number of priggish young people was flattered by the notion that they understood his mystic phrases. No doubt Emerson was in some sense a Transcendentalist, though even here we think he has been misinter-

preted considerably. But apart from all his more recondite philosophical speculations his claim to reverence and regard rests upon his faithful adherence to the most lofty, noble and pure views of practical life, and his constant inculcation of ethical doctrines of the most exalted character.

No man possessed a more profound reverence for Truth than Emerson. We find him recurring again and again to this subject. Truth and Beauty, indeed, were his favorite topics, and neither have been more forcefully and eloquently treated by any thinker. One may take up his works almost anywhere, and be sure to light upon something on these heads. Thus he insists, "Veracity first of all, and forever. 'Rien de beau que le vrai.' And again he says, 'I look upon the simple and 'childish virtues of veracity and honesty 'as the root of all that is sublime in character. Speak as you think, be what you are, pay your debts of all kinds. I 'prefer to be owned as sound and solvent, 'and my word as good as my bond, and 'to be what cannot be stripped, or dis-' 'pated, or undermined, to all the 'ideal in the universe. This reality is 'the foundation of friendship, religion, 'poetry, and art. At the top or at the 'bottom of all illusions, I set the spirit 'which still leads us to work and live for 'appearance, in spite of our conviction, in 'all sane hours, that it is what we really 'are that avails with friends, with stran-' 'gers, and with fate or fortune.' These are noble words, and they breathe the true spirit of Emerson's philosophy. He was above all a later and contemner of shams, and his shrewd New England eyes pierced through all subterfuges, while his solid practical judgment estimated the value of his surroundings dispassionately. The real influence of Emerson is due to his dis-' 'courses on human characteristics and 'affairs. As for his transcendentalism, it only serves to round out the character of a singularly complete and self-contained thinker. It has been objected to Emerson that he has no system; that he has no definite conclusions; that his speculation seems to lead no-whither; that he is apparently by turns Theist, Pantheist and Agnostic. And yet Emerson is at least as consistent and intelligible and definite as that Nature of which he was a faithful and observant follower. His aim is to be natural. He recognizes the limits of useful speculation at all times. He has no system because if Nature has a system she has hidden it from Man; because to every inquirer the Universal Mother answers mysteriously:

"Yourself and your fellow ye know not; and I 'The majesty, the one, will ye know? 'Will ye scan me, and read me, and tell 'Of the thoughts that ferment in my heart, 'My longings, my sadness, my joy? "

"I have after race, man after man, 'Have thought that my secret was theirs. 'Have dreamed that I lived for them, 'That they were my glory and joy. 'They are dead, they are changed, they are gone! 'I remain.' "

Emerson refused to be trammelled by dogmas, or confined by the uniform of any creed. His deep and pervading love of Truth made such freedom necessary to the air of heaven to him. The same loyalty to the verities hindered him from being an iconoclast. For his nature was well poised, and however far his vision pierced into the realities of things, his judgment remained unaffected by the extent of the field under survey, and unconfused by the clashing of ideas and interests and forces which seem, even to the deepest student, to image forth only a hopeless Chaos when order and the solution of mystery are sought. It has been said of him that he so loved Beauty as to shut his eyes to everything painful, grim and paltry in life. This is a shallow and almost a libelous criticism. No man saw the hollowness, the dreariness, the painfulness, of life, more clearly, and no man recognized the dark side of it more resolutely or dutifully. How profoundly he perceived the frivolousness of much of what concerns men, and especially the unreality of the subjective views which constitute all we know of our surroundings, is shown in his lecture on "Illusions." Thomas Carlyle never more thoroughly grasped this phase of life, but Emerson was more humorous and less bitter than Carlyle. His terse and pungent style has offended many, who would seemingly have willingly exchanged half the sense for as much sound again. His style is not crabbed, certainly, but it is not flowing. It is compressed with a serious consciousness of the value of language. It is philosophy in short-hand. The sentences are not often polished, but the meaning is always forcible, bodied, and the words are apt, forcible, suggestive. If the style is the man, as asserted it must be when the man is anything more than an imitation, then Emerson's style may be accounted part and parcel of his philosophy. But as a style even it has been very much over-estimated, for it contains a great many real beauties, and a power of conveying meaning which is one of the most conclusive evidences of successful achievement in expression.

Emerson's comical theories are unformed, for the best of all reasons, but his usefulness increases as he descends to common things, and when he treads the earth he speaks sometimes with an authority and an insight so great that his transcendental speculations might have been commingled with the Eternal upon Mount Sinai, and he another Moses, bringing with him into the haunts of men the reflection of God's own glory upon his countenance. How clearly, and as in a bird's-eye view, for instance, has he sketched the mystery of life in the following sentences, lightly touching upon the darker shades of the picture, gently indicating the half-aid, half-inducible features of it, and combining all in one succinct yet most suggestive whole: "There is no chance, and no 'anarchy in the universe. All is system 'and gradation. Every god is there 'sitting in his sphere. The young mortal 'enters the hall of the firmament; there is 'he alone with them alone, they pouring on 'him benedictions and gifts, and beckon-' 'ing him up to their thrones. On the 'instant, and incessantly, fall upon 'storms of illusions. He fancies 'himself in a vast crowd which 'sways this way and that, and whose 'movements and doings he must obey; 'he fancies himself poor, orphaned, 'significant. The mad crowd drives 'him hither and thither, some fiercely 'commanding this thing to be done, some 'that. What is he that he should resist 'their will, and think and act for him-' 'self? Every movement, new changes, 'and new showers of deception, to baffle

"and disturb him. And when, by and 'by, for an instant, the air clears, and 'the cloud lifts a little, there are the 'gods, still sitting round him on their 'thrones—'they alone with him alone.' It is this view of a final reality underlying all the confusion, of a final adjustment to conditions which, if we could but know, have always been intelligent and harmonious, which keeps his philosophy sweet and commends it to that sanguine disposition which pertains to human nature as a very law of being.

And it was through this hopeful and robust prevision that he attracted and helped the young men of his own and the succeeding generation. He lifted them out of the Maelstrom of impractical reforms round the giddy circles of which they were whirling. He steadied their minds and gave them balance and discipline. He fixed their attention upon duty and truth and the beauty of Nature. He showed how this beauty of Nature extended into and through all the relations of human life. He taught righteousness of action and thought. He stood for probity and genuineness, and the earnest living of one's own life to the best possible purpose. And his influence upon his age has been very great. He certainly introduced into American literature a respect for native work, a thoroughness and manliness and originality, which were conspicuously wanting to it when he appeared. He has certainly upheld for half a century a standard of conduct which, it is to be feared, is becoming less attractive to his successors, yet which is assuredly the only standard which can serve a truly high civilization. There has arisen of late a school which is not content to halt where Emerson halted, however, and which therefore is disposed to regard him as too conservative. It is true that he suffered himself to be restrained by the consideration that when absolute certainty was unattainable it was not worth while to acquire beliefs which might detract from the enjoyment and even the utilization of life. At present this view is scarcely understood. His own reverence for Truth has created a set of truth-seekers who, standing on his ground, deduce from his arguments conclusions which he always abstained from drawing. This is inevitable, though he did not foresee it, but it in no way diminishes the services which he has rendered his age. It was not to be supposed that he should have been the last word. There have been great men since Agamemnon. In his own appointed time Ralph Waldo Emerson was justly accounted prophet and seer and revelator, but the very truths he revealed have helped to produce men and women to whom his philosophy can no longer suffice.

THE RIGHT VIEW.

We learn that the taxpayers of Sacramento are meeting their obligations to the municipality with their usual promptness, and that the attempt to persuade them into refusing to pay their taxes has proved an almost complete failure. The meeting on Thursday night showed plainly that the new movement has no hold upon the community. After all the drumming and trumpeting, after all the declarations that nobody could be compelled to pay taxes, after all the invitations to dishonesty and repudiation which could be devised, only two-and-twenty persons could be found to sign an agreement to sustain the movement. This is a tolerably conclusive proof of the soundness of the public judgment in the premises. The truth is that the people of Sacramento have no disposition to emulate Elizabeth, New Jersey, which city committed suicide by repudiating its debt, and has never held up its head since. Sacramento is prosperous. She has bright prospects for the future, and her people recognize the fact that they cannot enjoy all the advantages of solvency without at the same adding to the value of their existing obligations. They are not so foolish as to believe that it is possible for them to discharge the debt from the standpoint of insolvency, when all the world and their boardholders know that they have ample means, and they are not so shortsighted as to be unable to perceive that they are infinitely more interested in maintaining their credit than in trying to "beat" their creditors. They owe no thanks to the little faction which has always been endeavoring to damage the standing of the city by agitating propositions looking to repudiation, and the indications are that they will have nothing to do with any movements of the kind.

THE CHICAGO COMMUNISTS.

The Chicago Communists have signaled their emancipation from all the ordinary ties of society by coming out boldly and strongly in behalf of unrestricted Chinese immigration. At a recent meeting they adopted resolutions denouncing the anti-Chinese sentiment as "based on hatred and prejudice," declaring that "it was 'a movement in favor of capitalists, and 'not in the interests of wage-workers; 'that it is in opposition to the principles 'of a common brotherhood; that it is 'a 'Know-Nothing agitation; that the most 'vehement opposers of Chinese labor are 'those of foreign birth; that under a free 'government all people must be equal before the law; and so forth. The ultimate purpose of this manifesto, however, is displayed in the closing clause, "that 'Chinese cheap labor is a legitimate result 'of a system in which the cheapest pro-' 'ductive power controls the markets of 'the world." This means that the Chicago Communists want the Chinese to come because they hope that their presence will so disgust the laboring classes as to convert them to the communist doctrines which require, as a preliminary to the regeneration of mankind, the entire destruction of the existing political and social systems. To the Communist the democracy of the United States is not much more attractive than the despotism of Russia. He holds both systems to be equally faulty, and he is not prepared to approve of any form of government save that which not only does not govern, but which undertakes to give to every citizen that share of the general productions which he thinks he ought to have. As this theory is complicated by the condition that nobody else shall have more than he earns, it is difficult to see how the scheme can ever be worked out. But your true Communist has faith in his dreams, and at all events he is willing to carry fire and sword around the world in his efforts to hasten the millennium.

INCREASE IN THE COST OF LIVING.

A dispatch from Chicago states that the advance of prices in the necessities of life is beginning to produce serious alarm. The restaurants are considering the necessity of raising their rates, and "housewives are alarmed at the steady rise in the prices of 'meats, and some families in the lower 'walks of life have been compelled to give 'up entirely the use of meat." The dispatch says further that "with all the 'advance in the price of living, there is a 'disposition on the part of employers to 'reduce rather than advance wages, and 'laborers are confronted at the same time 'with the difficulties of reduced wages 'and increased expenses." Of course all sorts of theories are advanced to account for this unpromising state of affairs, but what we would like to see explained is, how such a condition of things has come to pass under the beneficent system of Protection to Home Industry? The advocates of that system have always asserted that it made wages high and the cost of living comparatively low. But it appears, when the facts are ascertained, that wages everywhere are falling; and that at the same time the cost of living is increasing. We showed yesterday how this process is going on in Massachusetts, and now we are given to understand that it is the same in Illinois and the West generally. If Protection really protects the workmen, why is it that wages do not keep pace with the price of living? It is almost as bad a state as a country can be in, when wages are falling and food is growing dearer at the same time. If Protection has been unable to prevent such an uncomplete failure of its fundamental principles as this, it must be time to discard it. It is very certain that it imposes heavy burdens on the consumer, and now it is declared that the consumer not only gets no compensation for these burdens, but that he is becoming poorer every day. The

Work of his hand 'He not commends nor grieves; 'Pleas for itself the fact; 'As unrepenting Nature leaves 'Her every act.

THE ARIZONA TROUBLES.

It is said that the troops in Arizona cannot deal effectually with the Indians because the latter get into the mountains, where they cannot be reached by cavalry, and that the Federal infantry are worse than useless for such work. It would seem from this that the Government might as well withdraw the troops from Arizona altogether, the more particularly as they consist of about two-thirds cavalry, which is said to be of no utility in these operations. How Indians are to be fought with cavalry which cannot get at them, and infantry which cannot stand the fatigues of

campaigning in that country, is a problem difficult of solution. Under the circumstances the people of Arizona are fully justified in organizing and arming for their own protection. If the Government cannot do it, but is not somewhat in the nature of bad faith for a Government to invite the settlement of a Territory which it is unable to protect, and thus to expose the settlers to the most horrible of all calamities? If the Federal troops cannot cope with the Indians, it is also in order to inquire what they are there for. Certainly the country pays enough for the army to be entitled to expect that it will be capable of performing some services; but it must be admitted that in Arizona it has been monotonously unsuccessful in dealing with the Indian question.

THE MARTINEZ RIOT.

The first telegraphic account of the anti-Chinese riot at Martinez stated that the community generally was concerned in it. Subsequently a dispatch was sent to the Associated Press denying this, and putting the responsibility upon a few persons, who it was said did not represent the sentiment of the town. If the people of Martinez did not approve of the outrage, they should have taken steps to prevent it. If only a few disorderly persons took part in it, what were the others doing? Is it to be understood that the people who claim to be law-abiding citizens looked on while the Chinese were being murdered and abused and their property was being destroyed? It is certainly very strange that if the majority disapproved of the attack upon the Chinese, they should not have let their disapproval be known until the mischief had been done. Again, we do not hear that any steps are being taken to vindicate the law. Are we to conclude that the rioters are not known? Or, if they are known, that the authorities do not dare to perform their duty? This is a very serious business, and cannot be hushed up. It has been stated that several Chinamen were murdered during the riot, which was also accompanied by arson and other crimes. The law-abiding people of Martinez owe it to themselves to see that this atrocity is not permitted to pass unpunished. As it is we do not doubt that the facts have before this been telegraphed to Washington, and that they will be made use of to prevent the passage of the new Chinese bill. So true is it that all who break the law in this connection are the enemies and not the friends of California, and that their ruffianism is at once availed of by our opponents at the East to deprive us of the protection we are endeavoring to secure.

THE ROYAL MARRIAGE.

Prince Leopold has at last been married to the Princess Helen of Waldeck, and the occasion was made exceedingly brilliant, according to the accounts. When the description of all these splendors is laid before the English people, however, it is certain that many of them will reflect upon the gaudiness of the lavish expenditure, and will ask themselves why the toiling millions should be forced to contribute out of their slender earnings to the support of a number of princes and princesses who are literally without any function or usefulness. The idea that the satisfaction of seeing or reading about the doings of these fortunate persons is enough for the British taxpayers, is rapidly losing favor. Every year the burden of the royal family is felt to be more unreasonable. It is a different question from that of the Crown. As yet there is no feeling against that, for many reasons. At least serves a definite purpose, and these princes and princesses fill no useful positions. They only spend the money which other people earn, and the other people are more and more persuaded that this is wrong, and that they are not called upon to submit to it. The existing regime will no doubt endure during the life of Queen Victoria, but when she dies there will be a pronounced indisposition to put up any longer with the burden of her sons and daughters, and by that time Parliament may find it necessary to propose some change in the arrangements. Prince Leopold is more popular than some of the others, and therefore his recent increase of income has been tolerated, but it is evident that public opinion on this question is becoming sensitive, if not sore, and that indicates a pressure which must eventually compel changes.

UNCHIVALROUS MARSEILLES.

The statement that the city of Marseilles has commenced suit against the ex-Empress Eugenie to recover a chateau which the municipality presented to Louis Napoleon, certainly says little for the chivalry or the magnanimity of that community. Indeed it is difficult to understand how, if Marseilles gave away this chateau, it can with any appearance of equity advance a claim to it. Perhaps the pretense is that it was given to the Emperor as head of the State, and that as he has ceased to be head of the State, it reverts to the donors. But even upon that theory it could hardly be claimed by Marseilles. The republic might show a valid title to it, but the city dispossessed itself of the property when it made the deed of gift. And altogether aside from the question of law, this action appears to be very sordid and mean. Surely the unfortunate lady who is made the defendant in this case is entitled to some consideration at the hands of Frenchmen. She has been bereaved of all whom she loved, shorn of power and fortune, and everything that could make life worth living. Her gray hairs are being brought in sorrow to the

people of the United States will assuredly not stand this long, and when they feel the pressure of hard times breaking down and giving the lie to the sophisms and fallacies of the Protectionists, they will make Congress understand that "the Tariff must go," as well as the Chinaman.

AN UNDIGNIFIED SQUABBLE.

Neither Blaine nor Belmont have added anything to their reputation by their quarrel in the committee. As for Belmont, it is impossible to make out what he was trying to prove by his roundabout and involved questions. Some of them were so confused that no witness could have answered them, and Blaine would have been entirely justified in declining the task of unraveling them. But when he lost his temper, and sneeringly referred to his antagonist as a "young man," as though youth were a fault, he committed a blunder of the first class. He had been bearing himself very well previously, and it certainly looked as though he would prove more than a match for the committee. In losing his temper, however, he threw away his opportunity, and the dispute between him and Belmont degenerated into an unseemly wrangle, which was often decidedly vulgar and stupid. Belmont showed his inexperience in stating that he would deal "privately" with Blaine. It would seem that he must have had some idea of a "hostile meeting," but he ought to have known that we have outlived that kind of folly, at least north of Mason and Dixon's line, and that Congressmen and ex-Secretaries of State do not any more resort to the "code" when they fall out. Altogether this episode was in very bad taste, and it is to be regretted that the Chairman did not put a stop to it at an early stage of the quarrel.

THE WEAKEST POINT YET.

The report of the minority of the committee on the Silver question appears to be singularly weak, even for that class of reasoning, but its weakest point consists in the wonderful observation that "In the 'event of a turn to the present prosper-' 'ity of the country it will more fully ap-' 'pear that our surplus of this condemned 'silver will greatly assist our Govern-' 'ment in sustaining its credit and con-' 'tinuing to pay its obligations in specie, 'as it is now doing." Now the contingency here referred to is so obscure and circuitous a way is the contingency of a drain of gold, resulting in the substitution of silver as the standard in this country. Should this occur it is scarcely necessary to say that it would at once cause a most disastrous depreciation in the whole of our currency, a depreciation which in the aggregate would be equivalent to the destruction of scores of millions of capital, and that in all probability we should find ourselves then forced to sell our silver, and put upon a financial level with the arrested civilizations of Asia. That is the kind of prospect to which the minority look forward with a smug complacency which, considering the amount of experience the country has had, is nothing short of amazing.

THE "LABORER" CLAUSE.

We agree with Senator Miller that the attempted definition of the word "laborers" in the new Chinese bill is of very little importance. As was made evident in the debate on Thursday, the law cannot go any farther than the treaty, and if it seems to conflict with the latter the only result will be to give the President a fresh excuse for refusing to sign it. We must presume that the Commissioners who negotiated the treaty made the Chinese understand thoroughly what class of immigrants we desired to exclude, and we have no apprehension that it will be found possible to elude the plain meaning of the generic and comprehensive term "laborers." To reach conviction on this head it is only necessary to analyze the term a little. The word "laborers" must mean and embrace all who labor with their hands, at least. It is even doubtful whether it would not include a larger class, but it is evident that if we can keep out all the Chinese who work with their hands in any way, we shall have nothing to fear either from skilled or unskilled Chinese labor.

COX THROWS A BOMBHELL.

Sunset Cox managed to throw a bombshell into the camp of the tariff men on Monday, in the shape of a resolution as to the proposed American Peace Congress. The resolution declares that "Congress 'approves of the invitation and its object, 'and advises an extension of the invita-' 'tion to the Dominion of Canada, and 'that in connection with the object of the 'proposed Congress there be considered 'and proposed a scheme for trade and 'reciprocity among the nations of North 'and South American and the Dominion 'of Canada, with a view to harmonize 'such nations and the Dominion of Can-' 'ada in mutual relations of trade and 'commerce." The tariff men will never be able to accept this proposition, for it opens the door to freedom of trade, and would commit the United States to the unprecedented policy of actually undertaking to extend her foreign commerce, and introduce enlightened principles into her own fiscal system. It is true that Cox has herein made the first sensible suggestion in this connection, but we have no hope that his proposition will be acted upon.

LAMSON'S CONFESSION.

The murderer Lamson was executed yesterday. Before his death he made a confession to the effect that he had poisoned his brother-in-law. This is a sufficient answer to the foolish attempts which have been made to rescue him from justice. He was perfectly collected and rational from the time of his arrest to the time of his execution. He never did anything which suggested to his counsel that he was not altogether of sane mind. The strangely irrational and persistent attempts which have been made to save this cruel murderer from the gallows tend to show that a great deal too much morbid and vicious sentimentality exists in this country, and that there are not only people but journals that seem to regard every assassin as a victim.

FOREWARNED IS FOREARMED.

It has been announced, on behalf of

